

Global monthly average lower troposphere temperature since 1979 according to [University of Alabama](#) at Huntsville (UAH), USA. This graph uses data obtained by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) TIROS-N satellite, interpreted by [Dr. Roy Spencer](#) and [Dr. John Christy](#), both at Global Hydrology and Climate Center, [University of Alabama](#) at Huntsville, USA. The thick line is the simple running 37 month average, nearly corresponding to a running 3 yr average. The cooling and warming periods directly influenced by [the 1991 Mt. Pinatubo volcanic eruption](#) and the 1998 El Niño, respectively, are clearly visible. Reference period 1981-2010. Last month shown: December 2016. Last diagram update: 4 January 2017.

- [Click here](#) to see the latest UAH MSU global monthly lower troposphere temperature anomaly with comments.
- [Click here](#) to download the series of UAH MSU global monthly lower troposphere temperature anomalies since December 1978.
- [Click here](#) to see a maturity diagram for the MSU UAH data series.
- [Click here](#) to read about data smoothing.
- [Click here](#) to read about the latest version (6.0) of the UAH Temperature Dataset (April 28, 2015).

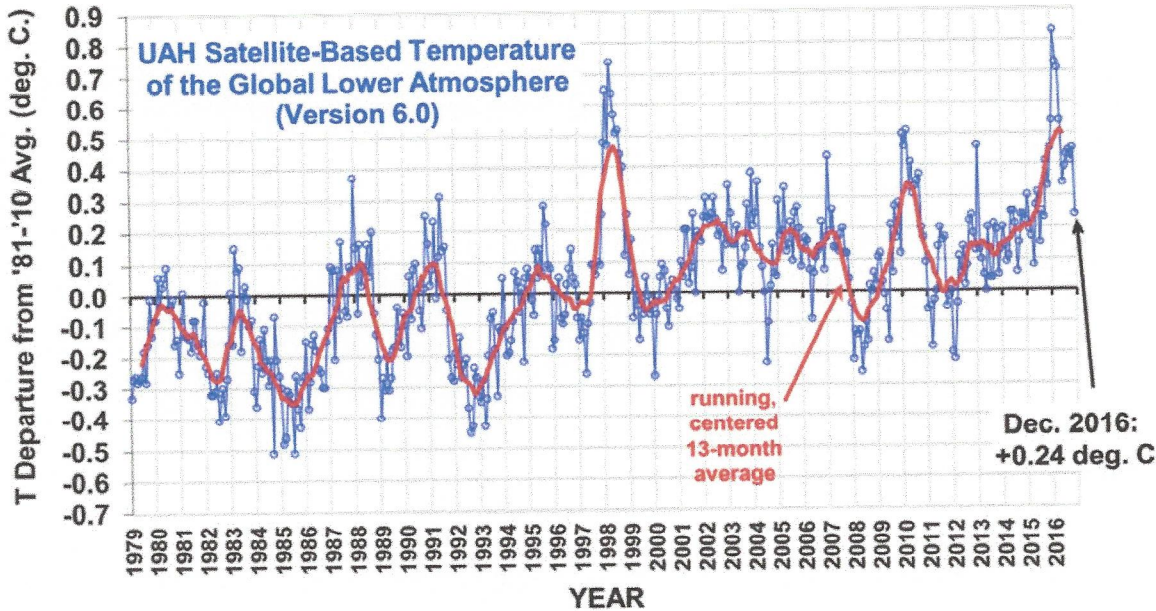
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Latest Global Temps



Latest Global Average Tropospheric Temperatures

Since 1979, NOAA satellites have been carrying instruments which measure the natural microwave thermal emissions from oxygen in the atmosphere. The intensity of the signals these microwave radiometers measure at different microwave frequencies is directly proportional to the temperature of different, deep layers of the atmosphere. Every month, John Christy and I update global temperature datasets that represent the piecing together of the temperature data from a total of fourteen instruments flying on different satellites over the years. A discussion of the latest version (6.0) of the dataset is located [here](#).

The graph above represents the latest update; updates are usually made within the first week of every month. Contrary to some reports, the satellite measurements are not calibrated in any way with the global surface-based thermometer records of temperature. They instead use their own on-board precision redundant platinum resistance thermometers (PRTs) calibrated to a laboratory reference standard before launch.